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tains references to executions by some scores of methods in pretty nearly all ages and regions of the world, in Mosaic Israel, in Babylon, Caesar's Gaul, Persia, China, Rome, Athens, Assyria, Siam, Sparta, Turkey, Japan, Tyre, Carthage, and India, to say nothing of nearer times and places. But there is no account of the modern movement to do away with capital punishment and, of course, no estimate of the wisdom of this movement.

The additions made for the present edition change but little the character of the book. The six sketches are rough plans of Villain's prison in Ghent, of Millbank prison, of Bentham's Panopticon, and of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. The two papers reprinted in the appendix are excellent essays on the Treatment of the Criminal and on the New Criminology; but they merely give again what has already been given in the body of the book, with differences of form and of stress, to be sure, but with little that is substantially new.

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The Case Against Socialism: A Handbook for Speakers and Candidates. By G. E. RAINES. With prefatory letter by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour. (London: George Allen & Sons; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1908. Pp. vii, 537. \$1.50.)

Present-Day Socialism and the Problem of the Unemployed. By G. E. RAINES. (London: Eveleigh Nash, Fawside House, 1908. Pp. x, 207. 2s. 6d.)

Socialism in Local Government. By W. G. TOWLER, Secretary of the London Municipal Society. With introduction by Captain H. M. Jessel. 2d ed. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1909. Pp. xiii, 336. \$1.50 net.)

Problems and Perils of Socialism: Letters to a Workingman. By J. ST. LOE STRACHEY, Editor of the Spectator. (London: The Macmillan Company. 1908. Pp. 126. 25c.)

The Triumph of Socialism and How it Succeeded. By JOHN D. MAYNE, Barrister-at-law. (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Company. 1908. Pp. viii, 139. 1s.)

The results of recent elections in England give a special significance to the class of books of which these titles are representative. The socialists in England are beginning to be rivaled by the anti-socialists in respect to the output of campaign literature.

The Case Against Socialism, intended for speakers and candidates defending the existing order of society, is perhaps the most effective handbook for that purpose that has yet appeared. Though written by and for advocates, and often revealing a partisan eagerness to score a point, it has some quality of scholarship, especially in its support of nearly all assertions by means of citations. Throughout it gives much evidence that conservative Englishmen are now taking the socialist movement seriously and believe that grave "dangers threaten to accompany" its growth. The book begins with a detailed account of the present state of the socialist and labor parties in the United Kingdom. The revolutionary and anti-national aims of socialism are set forth (chapters 4-5); the lack of constructive plan, the probable effect of socialism in relaxing industry and enterprise, the difficulties that must be encountered in attempting to attain the ideal of equality and in introducing public management of industry, are discussed at length (chapters 5-8). Then follows the longest chapter, on "socialist fallacies," giving optimistic answers to the usual socialist indictments of existing institutions, and giving pessimistic answers to the roseate claims made for socialist remedies. In the final chapters a conservative position is taken on nearly all the current proposals for changes in religious, domestic, economic, and political institutions.

Present-Day Socialism and the Problem of the Unemployed, by one of the two authors of the book just noticed, is intended to be "supplementary and continuous," but it adds little, and that less concrete, more argumentative and more diffuse than the other book. The author repeatedly admits the magnitude of existing evils, but he is opposed not only to every vague socialistic, but also to every definite liberal proposal of remedies. "Fiscal reform" alone meets his favor, by which he means the adoption of the policy of his protection. This, he shows by the usual protectionist arguments, will solve the one greatest problem, that of the unemployed. With expressions of sentimental respect for socialism, and with

any practical extension of state activity, the author has no patience: "they serve as baby's food for teething socialists, easy to assimilate, before the stomach is ready for the strong meat."

Socialism in Local Government, issued, as were the other two, by persons active in the London Municipal Society, has as its purpose "to help, in some degree, that large section of the community, comprising all classes, which is only now slowly apprehending the new socialist movement, and is preparing, at a late hour, for a dogged, prolonged, and bitter resistance to it." It examines in a strongly hostile spirit, the various forms of municipal industry in Great Britain and declares that "what, to the casual observer, appears a mass of irregular, indefinite, and often purposeless transfer of functions from private enterprise to the collective effort of the community, gains a new meaning and purpose, when it is seen to be part of the vigorous campaign of the administrative socialist." A sentence from Leroy-Beaulieu, printed on the title page, is the key to the doctrine of the entire book: "Municipal socialism is one of the gravest and most insidious maladies which now threatens modern civilization."

Problems and Perils of Socialism contains a dedication to Theodore Roosevelt as one who has "insisted that the arbitrary powers of wealth must be restrained," but who has done this "without ever falling into the destructive error of regarding accumulation as an evil, or of looking upon prosperity as a crime." These letters, addressed to a workingman, have as their central purpose "to show that the chief peril of socialism is waste—waste both in the moral and in the economic sense." The author is strongly individualistic. "The essential thing is to leave capital and labor alone." The argument, while simple and readable, is amateurish and antique, smacking of dusty English texts on political economy, and of an outlived political philosophy. The last chapter goes still further afield to draw a lesson from the downfall of the Roman Empire, said to have been caused by state socialism.

The Triumph of Socialism is a political romance by a conservative barrister-at-law, depicting the events following the imaginary triumph of socialism at the polls in 1912. Public management of

industry proved to be impracticable, discontent grew, Germany took advantage of the limitation of armaments, until a quick revulsion of public sentiment demanded the return of the king, bringing with him again the blissful condition of present-day England.

Neither separately nor collectively taken, would these tracts appear to contain very formidable arguments; yet it is not to be doubted that both their simple truths and their popular fallacies played no inconsiderable part in the recent reaction toward more conservative politics in Great Britain.

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Evolutionary Socialism: A Criticism and Affirmation. (Die Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus und die Aufgaben der Sozialdemokratie). By EDWARD BERNSTEIN. Translated by Edith C. Harvey. Edited by J. Ramsey MacDonald. The Socialist Library, vol. vii. (New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1909. Pp. 224. \$1.)

The writings of Edward Bernstein, the leader of the revisionists in Germany, have been the subject of much criticism on the part of Socialists. The present work which contains the ideas presented to the Social Democratic party at Stuttgart in 1898, has met with a full share of this criticism,

The first chapter gives what Bernstein considers the important propositions of Marx's socialist theory. Indeed, the purpose of the whole book is a criticism of Marx's theories and of the too rigid interpretation of Marx by his followers. Parts one and two of this chapter outline the scientific elements of Marxism, particularly Marx's materialistic conception of history; part three is a statement of Marx's doctrine of "class struggle." The process of the utilization of labor by the capitalist leads to Marx's theory of value and of the production and appropriation of surplus value.

In the second chapter, Bernstein maintains that Marx's "surplus value theory" is misleading, and that "surplus value" is not the measure of actual exploitation of the worker by the capitalist. He believes that socialism or communism cannot be based solely